

## THE EXPERT OF THE GOLD CREEK. HE WOULD MAKE.

Charles G. Yale Discusses  
the Prospects of the  
Mihnut Creek.

PLENTY OF RICH GROUND.

Guiches Known to Be Good and  
Not Yet Claimed or  
Prospected.

By Charles G. Yale.

Fort Yukon, Arctic Circle, Sept. 3, via St. Michael's and Seattle, Wash., Oct. 4.—All speak favorably of the prospects at Mihnut, and some of them think it may prove a very rich camp. Thus far, however, there has not been sufficient work done to tell very much about it. The work to be done this winter will prove the value of many of the claims, and also determine the standing of the camp.

Besides the three main creeks, Mihnut, Little Mihnut and Hunter, there are numerous side streams and branches, many of them unprospected to any extent. For two or three years past some little surface mining has been done in that section along the creeks and branches, but no one has looked for deep diggings.

It is stated by those familiar with the location that gold has been found on all the creeks thereabouts, and in a few places good pay has been found, and the ground worked with rockers. After the Klondike strike the few men at Mihnut began to look for deeper diggings, and about a year ago and a half, when the gold was not getting down to bed rock, the Little Mihnut struck a good streak of pay and took 122 ounces of coarse gold out of a piece of ground 15 by 20 feet. They did not get down to bed rock, but as is the custom at Klondike, on the Discovery claim at Hunter Creek, they took four ounces from a hole four feet by four feet. The gold is coarse and all of it in these creeks shows signs of having travelled a considerable distance, being smooth and even. The rock is slate and brown, but no one has gone into it very deep. Up at Klondike they go into the bed rock from four to six feet, and still get good pay, in some cases they have found gold at a depth of twelve feet.

**Plenty of Water for Mining.**  
Little Mihnut is about ten miles long and Hunter Creek about twenty-five miles. The canyon in which Little Mihnut runs is from 100 to 150 yards wide and a good sluice head of water runs in the season. The canyon in Hunter Creek varies in width from 100 yards to two miles. Some men did not like the location of this, the width at places being too great.

Several men who worked there at odd times gave it as their opinion that they did not do much more than surface work. At the mouth of the creek the gravel deposit is quite shallow, only about two or three feet deep, but toward the head of the deposit is from twenty-five to thirty feet deep. In no place is the width of the rich creek more than a mile, but the gravel is quite good ground at both ends.

A peculiarity of the district is the high bench gravel, which prospects very well indeed, but it is not so good as the benches are brought in. Old California hydraulic miners who have seen the Yukon River mining section say these high benches are more valuable than any for hydraulic mining than any ground they have seen in Alaska.

These side deposits are from twenty to thirty feet high, and run back a quarter to three-quarters of a mile, as far as can be determined at present. There is said to be a large amount of water which could be brought in, if the ground is piped, and there is plenty chance for damps.

**Suggests on Hunter Creek.**  
On Hunter Creek this bench runs up for about three miles, from Discovery claim to No. 23. The gold in these side deposits is quite coarse and some nuggets worth as high as \$12 have been found. The gravel on the edge of these benches will prospect about six to eight feet to the pan generally. Some think the richest deposit of the creeks may be found on these benches.

On Mihnut Creek the gravel is not so good, but it is so wide that no one has yet hunted for the pay streak. The miners do some prospecting and sinking shafts, but they are not very far from the gold diggings will be found.

Hooded Creek, right over the ridge, empties into Big Lake, and there are only shallow diggings on Hooded Creek, but they are said to have good prospects of a few cents to the pan on the high rim. No one has so far got down to bed rock. Some of the miners familiar with both localities say that there are really better showings at Mihnut than there were at Klondike this time last year. Of course, no one can say how the ground will eventually turn out, but it certainly looks very favorable indeed, and all the miners who have been there intend to return.

**Prefer Work on American Soil.**  
And many miners prefer to work on American ground, because the American laws are more liberal than those in the Northwest Territories of Canada, and this will draw some to Mihnut instead of their going up the river to prospect. The gold at Mihnut is of high grade, much of it is slaty and looks like outcrop gold. It is said to run over \$18 an ounce, and is sold up here for \$17 an ounce in coin.

It has now been proved at Forty Mile, Miller Creek and at Klondike that the deeper diggings in this country are the richest. People who formerly looked only for shallow places are now in search of deep creek diggings. Another expert from the Klondike is that the wide creeks are not so good as the narrow ones, the old-timers in Alaska were fooled at Dawson, and did not think much of the gravel until the value was proven. More of the tenderfoot than experienced miners got claims on the Klondike.

At Mihnut, when it was shown that there were deep diggings, the old-timers did not allow themselves to be fooled again. One of these men I met, who held his own claim at \$3.00, but in \$12.00 buying interests at Little Mihnut and Hunter, though few of the claims had as yet had work enough done to show what they were.

**COURT FOR BIKE THIEVES.**  
Judge Cowing Says It May Be Needed, Unless Wholesale Thieving of Wheels Be Stopped.  
All the parts of the Courts of General Session opened yesterday for the Fall term. Judge Cowing swore in the Grand Jury for October. In his charge he dwelt on the prevalence of bicycle thefts.

"The courts are being clogged with such cases," he said, "and unless something is done to put a stop to this sort of thieving, we shall have to have a court or a special one for the trial of those cases exclusively."

The foreman of the Grand Jury is H. H. Van Valkenberg, the banker.

**Endeavors Will Meet To-day.**  
Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The twelfth annual State convention of the Christian Endeavorers will open here to-morrow. Four thousand delegates will be in attendance.

A love for bargains is not confined to women alone. The men are just as much on the lookout for desirable purchases. That's why they scan the Business Opportunities in the Journal so regularly.

Project to Carry Freight in  
That Way, but No  
Passengers.

CAPTAIN IRVING'S PLAN.

He Proposes to Make the Passage  
of the Dreaded Chilkoot  
an Easy Matter.

The main corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was darkened yesterday afternoon when study Captain John Irving, of the Victoria and Sitka Steamship Company, entered. He is the commander of the Islander, and has for many years piloted his own vessels into and out of the Alaskan ports.

Captain Irving is a man of Herculean proportions, and although he has accumulated a fortune of a million or more in the Alaska trade, he is probably the plainest guest that the great hotel has on its book to-day.

Captain Irving has just arrived from Alaska. His steamer left Skagway on September 5, and he has come East while a new steamer for the Yukon service is being built. He has made many trips to St. Michael's, near the mouth of the Yukon, and is probably the best authority from that section on what to do in the Alaskan metropolis. He talked freely about Alaska.

**Trolley Down the Yukon.**

"There will be a railroad over the passes and down the Yukon to the foot of the White Horse Rapids before much longer," said Captain Irving, confidently. "This enterprise is partly responsible for my visit to New York. It will be an overland trolley, electric, and will simplify the trip to Dawson City to such an extent that we shall carry goods down the Yukon instead of up the river from St. Michael's. On my first trip to that port early in June, I shall carry lumber for barges which will be taken to the upper Yukon. The trolley will descend below Fort Yukon. The barges will be floated or pushed down stream from the end of the carrying trolley and towed back. We shall be able to make several of these short trips per month. There will be no fear of provisions running short then."

**Chilkoot Made Easy.**

"Will the building of that freight trolley be an expensive undertaking?" was asked. "On the contrary, it will be very inexpensive," replied Captain Irving. "Remember, it will not carry passengers. The system employed so successfully for transporting ore and coal will be used. The packages will not exceed 100 or 200 pounds, and will be carried on a crosshead, wire, propelled by a series of endless cables. Elevation and steep grades are not factors in this method of transportation. The trees along the route will serve to support the carriers."

A large storehouse can be erected at the terminus and goods shipped through it for the winter weather. This will do away with the hardships of the trip. Any man can walk over the Chilkoot Pass if he is unencumbered. Twenty miles of climbing from Dryas takes him over that obstacle. Then the lakes and river do the rest. We will undertake to deliver his supplies ahead of his arrival."

**Anarchy Quelled.**

A letter was received in this city yesterday from Captain Francis Tuttle, commanding the United States revenue cutter Bear, written at St. Michael's month of the Yukon River, on September 9, last. Captain Tuttle, since last heard from, had made an Arctic cruise. On reaching St. Michael's this second time he found, to his surprise, a more lawless crew, and one which was able to do pretty much as it pleased.

The greatest anxiety prevailed among the representatives of the big trading companies. Their storehouses were full of provisions, ample to carry all through the winter who stayed at St. Michael's, but the same were carefully measured out.

The fear of the traders arose over the threat of the crowd to break in the storehouses if provisions were not forthcoming in sufficient quantities. "The situation," Captain Tuttle pointed out, "is changed. It is no longer a matter of 'change' in a week's time we shall be doing well."

Professor Eckley, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, was recalled today for cross-examination upon several matters in connection with his identification of bones. His testimony was longer, said State Attorney Deane to-day. "When the defense closes we shall have at least a week of rebuttal evidence. Then the defense will come along with another week of the same kind of evidence. I can stand this sort of thing a lifetime so far as the physical endurance is concerned," said Luetger, when complimented by Attorney Platten upon his personal appearance. "But I wish it was over with."

**End Not Yet in Sight.**  
The trial will last at least three weeks longer, said State Attorney Deane to-day. "When the defense closes we shall have at least a week of rebuttal evidence. Then the defense will come along with another week of the same kind of evidence. I can stand this sort of thing a lifetime so far as the physical endurance is concerned," said Luetger, when complimented by Attorney Platten upon his personal appearance. "But I wish it was over with."

**ROUSED BY THE FLAMES.**

Clara Sumerski Burned to Death in an

Early Morning Fire and Another

Child Fatally Injured.

Batavia, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Healy Sumerski's farm house in Pembroke, four miles from the city, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning, and his daughter Clara, seven years old, was burned to death. Mary, ten years old, was so badly burned that she will die. The family consisted of Sumerski, his wife and six children, most of the children sleeping upstairs.

David Sumerski, aged twenty-four, a son, was awakened by the crackling flames and fled to the barn. He was severely burned. The father was severely burned and while trying to save the daughter who lost her life, Emma, fifteen years old, jumped from the upper story and escaped serious injury.

**NEW U. S. CONSULS.**

The President Selects a Number of

Men to Be Our Commercial

Agents at Foreign Cities.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The President today made the following appointments: William R. Flinch, of Wisconsin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States to Paraguay and Uruguay.

To be consuls of the United States—James I. Dodge, of Indiana, at Nagasaki, Japan; George W. Hildreth, of New York, at Belleville, Ontario; Alvin Smith, of Ohio, at Trinidad, West Indies; and Percy McElrath, of New York, at Turin, Italy.

**BARRED OUT OF RUSSIA.**

One of California's Wealthiest Men

Could Not Enter the Empire

Because He Was a Jew.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—Adolph Kuttner, one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of the San Joaquin valley, has just returned from Europe, and confirms, previously telegraphed report of how he was barred out of Russia because he was a Jew and because, as a youth at the time of his departure, he sailed for America without obtaining the permission of the authorities.

Children in large cities grow up sickly largely because they drink impure water. Mothers can save their children from this. The Band Safe Filter in the home is the remedy. 120 Broadway, N. Y.

## LUETGER'S SOAK MANUFACTURE WAS AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.



State Shows He Must Have  
Spent \$50 to Make  
Only \$7 Worth.

NEW EXPERTS APPEAR.

Professor Plummer Denies That  
the Prosecution's Exhibit Is a  
Human Temporal Bone.

SAUSAGE MAKER IS CHEERFUL.

So Far as Physical Endurance Is Con-  
cerned, He Says, He Could Stand  
His Trial for a Lifetime, but  
He Wishes it Was Over.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Again to-day was waged the battle of the bones in the court room where Sausage Maker Luetger is fighting for his neck. The strongest point of the day was scored by the State by showing that if Luetger was really making soap in that vat in his cellar he spent at least \$50 to make \$7 or \$8 worth.

Luetger and his inseparable cigar reached the court room half an hour before the evening hour. The big sausage maker was clean shaven, neatly attired and apparently in the best of spirits. He greeted his attorneys and friends pleasantly and grinned at Police Inspector Schanck, who regarded him coolly.

"I can stand this sort of thing a lifetime so far as the physical endurance is concerned," said Luetger, when complimented by Attorney Platten upon his personal appearance. "But I wish it was over with." continued Luetger, as he sent a cloud of tobacco smoke into the air. "It wears on a man's nervous system, especially if the weather is warm—as it has been most of the time during my trial. I feel much better since I recovered sufficiently from the injury to my leg to be able to sit in a chair. A crutch is a nuisance to a person who is not used to it."

**End Not Yet in Sight.**  
The trial will last at least three weeks longer, said State Attorney Deane to-day. "When the defense closes we shall have at least a week of rebuttal evidence. Then the defense will come along with another week of the same kind of evidence. I can stand this sort of thing a lifetime so far as the physical endurance is concerned," said Luetger, when complimented by Attorney Platten upon his personal appearance. "But I wish it was over with."

Professor Eckley, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, was recalled today for cross-examination upon several matters in connection with his identification of bones. His testimony was longer, said State Attorney Deane to-day. "When the defense closes we shall have at least a week of rebuttal evidence. Then the defense will come along with another week of the same kind of evidence. I can stand this sort of thing a lifetime so far as the physical endurance is concerned," said Luetger, when complimented by Attorney Platten upon his personal appearance. "But I wish it was over with."

**ALGER ACTED  
AS PEACEMAKER.**

Settled Question Between

Seabright Townspeople

and Fishermen.

There will be no further differences between the rich people of Seabright, N. J., and the fishermen who depend upon the Shrewsbury River for a livelihood. It was Secretary of War Alger, who heeded these differences and extended the olive branch.

The trouble between the rich and poor factions was over the advisability of closing the inlet made between the Shrewsbury River and the ocean. The townspeople wanted this inlet opened as it afforded better drainage for their sewers, but the fishermen, boatmen and others who depend upon the river for a livelihood wanted it closed, they claiming that to allow it to remain open would be harmful to their business and eventually ruin it, as the river would fill with sand.

This inlet was formed during a severe storm in the earlier part of last winter, the waves opening a passage south of Highland Beach right into Shrewsbury River. At the end of Sandy Hook the Government fortifications and a proposal was made to close the gap at the expense of the Government, so that a line of cars could be run direct to the fortifications, carrying supplies.

But the residents of Seabright had in the meantime seen the great advantage of the inlet. Since it was formed, all were saved and refuse from their town is carried through the inlet without ever muddying the stream, which is half the charm to Seabright.

When the Seabright people made their protest, they did not reckon on other foes being taken from the Government, and were considerably taken back when they were confronted by the fishermen, boatmen and others who make their living on the river.

The trouble between the fishermen and the rich residents manifested itself last August, when Mayor P. Hall Parker called a mass meeting of his constituents, and, after considering both sides of the question, decided to draft a petition to Congress asking that the inlet be left open. This petition was signed by 2,000 persons.

Then the fishermen became thoroughly aroused, and a second petition, with even more names signed to it, was forwarded to Washington, asking that the inlet be closed at once. The arguments brought forward in the second petition were that the inlet to remain open would be ruinous to Parktown, directly opposite; that it would hurt the value of the property at Seabright; that all of Sandy Hook would gradually be worn away, and that, finally, the Shrewsbury River would be so filled with sand that navigation by river steamers would be impeded.

The Secretary of War did not want to offend the residents of Seabright, and he did not want to take away the livelihood from the hundreds of honest folk. General Winslow, chief engineer of the War Department, was thoroughly familiar with the situation, and the Secretary called him into consultation. This conference resulted in an amicable adjustment of the question, the value of the property at Seabright being protected both the interests of the rich residents and the fishermen.

A few days ago a contract was awarded to J. W. MacNeil, of New York, to fill up all of the inlet except 500 feet. The contract also calls for a breakwater, which will protect the channel of the river, so that in case any sand is washed in from the sea it will be caught.

This improvement, it is said, will enhance the value of the property at Seabright greatly, as the drainage of the town has never been considered good before. Even though the sewers were kept clean, the river water was polluted at times. Then, too, the river will be benefited, as with the 500 feet inlet from the ocean more salt water will be carried into the river by the rising tides, and this will be beneficial to the oyster beds and clams.

**MAY HAVE BEEN SUICIDE.**  
Kentucky Lawyer's Body Found with a Woman's Picture and a Love Couplet in the Pockets.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—Charles F. Wing, an attorney from Greenport, Ky., lies dead on a slab at the Morgue. His body was taken from the river at the foot of Haven street, in South St. Louis.

Whether his death was due to accident, suicide or murder has not been established. All that is known of the circumstances surrounding the case is that Wing arrived in St. Louis last Wednesday morning from his home in Greenport and secured and paid for a room at No. 2035 Eugenia street, where he remained but a few minutes and was not seen again by his landlady until she was brought to the Morgue to-night to identify his dead body.

When the body was searched at the Morgue the first thing taken from the inside pocket of his coat was a photograph case that contained the picture of a beautiful woman and a piece of paper upon which were written the following lines:

I love thee and will leave thee never,  
Until my soul leave me forever.  
There was no signature to this, nor was anything found on Wing that would afford a clue as to the cause of his death.

State Shows He Must Have  
Spent \$50 to Make  
Only \$7 Worth.

NEW EXPERTS APPEAR.

Professor Plummer Denies That  
the Prosecution's Exhibit Is a  
Human Temporal Bone.

SAUSAGE MAKER IS CHEERFUL.

So Far as Physical Endurance Is Con-  
cerned, He Says, He Could Stand  
His Trial for a Lifetime, but  
He Wishes it Was Over.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Again to-day was waged the battle of the bones in the court room where Sausage Maker Luetger is fighting for his neck. The strongest point of the day was scored by the State by showing that if Luetger was really making soap in that vat in his cellar he spent at least \$50 to make \$7 or \$8 worth.

Luetger and his inseparable cigar reached the court room half an hour before the evening hour. The big sausage maker was clean shaven, neatly attired and apparently in the best of spirits. He greeted his attorneys and friends pleasantly and grinned at Police Inspector Schanck, who regarded him coolly.

"I can stand this sort of thing a lifetime so far as the physical endurance is concerned," said Luetger, when complimented by Attorney Platten upon his personal appearance. "But I wish it was over with." continued Luetger, as he sent a cloud of tobacco smoke into the air. "It wears on a man's nervous system, especially if the weather is warm—as it has been most of the time during my trial. I feel much better since I recovered sufficiently from the injury to my leg to be able to sit in a chair. A crutch is a nuisance to a person who is not used to it."

**End Not Yet in Sight.**  
The trial will last at least three weeks longer, said State Attorney Deane to-day. "When the defense closes we shall have at least a week of rebuttal evidence. Then the defense will come along with another week of the same kind of evidence. I can stand this sort of thing a lifetime so far as the physical endurance is concerned," said Luetger, when complimented by Attorney Platten upon his personal appearance. "But I wish it was over with."

Professor Eckley, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, was recalled today for cross-examination upon several matters in connection with his identification of bones. His testimony was longer, said State Attorney Deane to-day. "When the defense closes we shall have at least a week of rebuttal evidence. Then the defense will come along with another week of the same kind of evidence. I can stand this sort of thing a lifetime so far as the physical endurance is concerned," said Luetger, when complimented by Attorney Platten upon his personal appearance. "But I wish it was over with."

**ALGER ACTED  
AS PEACEMAKER.**

Settled Question Between

Seabright Townspeople

and Fishermen.

There will be no further differences between the rich people of Seabright, N. J., and the fishermen who depend upon the Shrewsbury River for a livelihood. It was Secretary of War Alger, who heeded these differences and extended the olive branch.

The trouble between the rich and poor factions was over the advisability of closing the inlet made between the Shrewsbury River and the ocean. The townspeople wanted this inlet opened as it afforded better drainage for their sewers, but the fishermen, boatmen and others who depend upon the river for a livelihood wanted it closed, they claiming that to allow it to remain open would be harmful to their business and eventually ruin it, as the river would fill with sand.

This inlet was formed during a severe storm in the earlier part of last winter, the waves opening a passage south of Highland Beach right into Shrewsbury River. At the end of Sandy Hook the Government fortifications and a proposal was made to close the gap at the expense of the Government, so that a line of cars could be run direct to the fortifications, carrying supplies.

But the residents of Seabright had in the meantime seen the great advantage of the inlet. Since it was formed, all were saved and refuse from their town is carried through the inlet without ever muddying the stream, which is half the charm to Seabright.

When the Seabright people made their protest, they did not reckon on other foes being taken from the Government, and were considerably taken back when they were confronted by the fishermen, boatmen and others who make their living on the river.

The trouble between the fishermen and the rich residents manifested itself last August, when Mayor P. Hall Parker called a mass meeting of his constituents, and, after considering both sides of the question, decided to draft a petition to Congress asking that the inlet be left open. This petition was signed by 2,000 persons.

Then the fishermen became thoroughly aroused, and a second petition, with even more names signed to it, was forwarded to Washington, asking that the inlet be closed at once. The arguments brought forward in the second petition were that the inlet to remain open would be ruinous to Parktown, directly opposite; that it would hurt the value of the property at Seabright; that all of Sandy Hook would gradually be worn away, and that, finally, the Shrewsbury River would be so filled with sand that navigation by river steamers would be impeded.

The Secretary of War did not want to offend the residents of Seabright, and he did not want to take away the livelihood from the hundreds of honest folk. General Winslow, chief engineer of the War Department, was thoroughly familiar with the situation, and the Secretary called him into consultation. This conference resulted in an amicable adjustment of the question, the value of the property at Seabright being protected both the interests of the rich residents and the fishermen.

A few days ago a contract was awarded to J. W. MacNeil, of New York, to fill up all of the inlet except 500 feet. The contract also calls for a breakwater, which will protect the channel of the river, so that in case any sand is washed in from the sea it will be caught.

This improvement, it is said, will enhance the value of the property at Seabright greatly, as the drainage of the town has never been considered good before. Even though the sewers were kept clean, the river water was polluted at times. Then, too, the river will be benefited, as with the 500 feet inlet from the ocean more salt water will be carried into the river by the rising tides, and this will be beneficial to the oyster beds and clams.

**MAY HAVE BEEN SUICIDE.**  
Kentucky Lawyer's Body Found with a Woman's Picture and a Love Couplet in the Pockets.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—Charles F. Wing, an attorney from Greenport, Ky., lies dead on a slab at the Morgue. His body was taken from the river at the foot of Haven street, in South St. Louis.

Whether his death was due to accident, suicide or murder has not been established. All that is known of the circumstances surrounding the case is that Wing arrived in St. Louis last Wednesday morning from his home in Greenport and secured and paid for a room at No. 2035 Eugenia street, where he remained but a few minutes and was not seen again by his landlady until she was brought to the Morgue to-night to identify his dead body.

When the body was searched at the Morgue the first thing taken from the inside pocket of his coat was a photograph case that contained the picture of a beautiful woman and a piece of paper upon which were written the following lines:

I love thee and will leave thee never,  
Until my soul leave me forever.  
There was no signature to this, nor was anything found on Wing that would afford a clue as to the cause of his death.

State Shows He Must Have  
Spent \$50 to Make  
Only \$7 Worth.

NEW EXPERTS APPEAR.

Professor Plummer Denies That  
the Prosecution's Exhibit Is a  
Human Temporal Bone.

SAUSAGE MAKER IS CHEERFUL.

So Far as Physical Endurance Is Con-  
cerned, He Says, He Could Stand  
His Trial for a Lifetime, but  
He Wishes it Was Over.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Again to-day was waged the battle of the bones in the court room where Sausage Maker Luetger is fighting for his neck. The strongest point of the day was scored by the State by showing that if Luetger was really making soap in that vat in his cellar he spent at least \$50 to make \$7 or \$8 worth.

Luetger and his inseparable cigar reached the court room half an hour before the evening hour. The big sausage maker was clean shaven, neatly attired and apparently in the best of spirits. He greeted his attorneys and friends pleasantly and grinned at Police Inspector Schanck, who regarded him coolly.

"I can stand this sort of thing a lifetime so far as the physical endurance is concerned," said Luetger, when complimented by Attorney Platten upon his personal appearance. "But I wish it was over with." continued Luetger, as he sent a cloud of tobacco smoke into the air. "It wears on a man's nervous system, especially if the weather is warm—as it has been most of the time during my trial. I feel much better since I recovered sufficiently from the injury to my leg to be able to sit in a chair. A crutch is a nuisance to a person who is not used to it."

**End Not Yet in Sight.**  
The trial will last at least three weeks longer, said State Attorney Deane to-day. "When the defense closes we shall have at least a week of rebuttal evidence. Then the defense will come along with another week of the same kind of evidence. I can stand this sort of thing a lifetime so far as the physical endurance is concerned," said Luetger, when complimented by Attorney Platten upon his personal appearance. "But I wish it was over with."

Professor Eckley, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, was recalled today for cross-examination upon several matters in connection with his identification of bones. His testimony was longer, said State Attorney Deane to-day. "When the defense closes we shall have at least a week of rebuttal evidence. Then the defense will come along with another week of the same kind of evidence. I can stand this sort of thing a lifetime so far as the physical endurance is concerned," said Luetger, when complimented by Attorney Platten upon his personal appearance. "But I wish it was over with."

**ALGER ACTED  
AS PEACEMAKER.**

Settled Question Between

Seabright Townspeople

and Fishermen.

There will be no further differences between the rich people of Seabright, N. J., and the fishermen who depend upon the Shrewsbury River for a livelihood. It was Secretary of War Alger, who heeded these differences and extended the olive branch.

The trouble between the rich and poor factions was over the advisability of closing the inlet made between the Shrewsbury River and the ocean. The townspeople wanted this inlet opened as it afforded better drainage for their sewers, but the fishermen, boatmen and others who depend upon the river for a livelihood wanted it closed, they claiming that to allow it to remain open would be harmful to their business and eventually ruin it, as the river would fill with sand.

This inlet was formed during a severe storm in the earlier part of last winter, the waves opening a passage south of Highland Beach right into Shrewsbury River. At the end of Sandy Hook the Government fortifications and a proposal was made to close the gap at the expense of the Government, so that a line of cars could be run direct to the fortifications, carrying supplies.

But the residents of Seabright had in the meantime seen the great advantage of the inlet. Since it was formed, all were saved and refuse from their town is carried through the inlet without ever muddying the stream, which is